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FASCIST OPINION.

Communism In China - The Danger To The British Empire

RECENT newspaper headlines have brought it home to the traveller by tram or train that something is happening in China, that there have been riots and casualties, and that certain organs of the Press, as well as Members of the House of Commons who outwardly or covertly work for Moscow, have attributed all the mischief to the wicked British Capitalist.

These are just the tactics that those whose task it is to watch their machinations would recognise as emanating from the Red wire-pullers. They create a passing sensation, but leave an enduring and wrong impression in the public mind, which has all it can do to keep track of Test Matches and Gold Cups rather than concern itself with strikes and riots on the other side of the globe.

Yet these happenings may, and probably will, affect the life of every man, woman and child in this country. So far from being local events, soon to be forgotten, they may be the outward indication of great underground activities, the first symptoms of a movement of vast extent and pretensions, one of whose declared objects it is to encompass the downfall of our Empire, and our ruin.

For more than two generations people have talked of the Yellow Peril, and, regardless of transport or commissariat difficulties, have pictured to themselves hundreds of millions sweeping across Asia and Europe like the waters of a broken dam.

The Kaiser painted a fanciful and florid picture on the subject, symbolically inviting

all Europe to counter the danger—under his leadership, of course!

But nothing happened, except the Boxer trouble, which, like most risings in the East, flared up with unexpected violence, and as there was no force at the back of it to keep the revolutionary bellows working, was soon extinguished.

The Powers intervened, sent out an International Expeditionary Force under a German Commander, committed the outrage of sacking the Royal Palaces at Peking, did not distinguish themselves either in the direction of mutual cooperation or wise and humane treatment of the Chinese, and finally went away after demanding a huge indemnity. Some of them had the sense and forbearance subsequently to refuse their share of this, but the mischief had been done. The authority of the Throne had been broken, and in 1911 the Manchu Dynasty was replaced by a Republic.

Naturally, visionaries and sentimentalists all the world over hailed the event with satisfaction. China was now to awake from an age-long sleep and enjoy the advantages of Western culture.

In other words, the new wine of Democracy was to be poured into the old bottles of an extremely ancient Oriental civilisation. The inevitable result followed, the bottles burst! The new Republic could not govern, six provinces seceded, and in the remaining 18 of China proper and Manchuria there have been rival claimants for power, mainly military adventurers, with a chronic state of civil war ever since.

The Provinces now run their own administration and finance, with the result that the power of the so-called Central Government at Peking is practically negligible.

Out of the welter of political parties three distinct groups have emerged—the forces of the Manchurian General, Chang Tso Lin, who is said to have Imperialist leanings and to be somewhat under Japanese influence; the forces of Marshal Feng Yu Siang ; and the ardent Cantonese Revolutionaries in Southern China.

All three are becoming increasingly dependent on Soviet Russia, especially the Cantonese.

It is this fact that renders the situation serious. The Chinese are decent, law-abiding, peaceful folk, who would settle down if left to themselves ; but they will not be.

Let us now examine Bolshevik activities in this part of the world, always bearing in mind that their immediate objective is the destruction of the British Empire.

At the end of 1922, at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, sitting at Moscow, the question of China was briefly discussed, and after hearing the remarks of the Far Eastern delegates, Radek, who is in reality the brains of the Communist movement in so far as international affairs are concerned, made the following statement:

"It is the duty of the Chinese Comrades to take into consideration all the possibilities of the Chinese movement our immediate aim is the uniting of the forces which are beginning to come to the fore within the working class, for two special aims :
To organise the young working class;

To organise the struggle against European and Asiatic Imperialism.

"

His whole policy is directed against the British, but Japan is also aimed at, as he says : "Everyone who fights against Japanese Imperialism in China fights for the Revolutionary development of the country."

The task set was simple and easy of execution ; the Chinese Communists must excite the artisan and coolie class against the British and Japanese so as to put forward "practical organisational achievements at the next Congress."

It is interesting- here to note what was reported to the Fifth Congress in July, 1924, as the result.

The Chinese delegate (Chinwa) reported "the growth of the Nationalist movement, in which the Communists are beginning to take the leadership. They have already brought the

Koumingtang (Revolutionary Party) into contact with the masses and introduced the mass idea. . . . In the Koumingtang it (the Communist Party) hopes to develop a true Revolutionary Mass Movement."

He further stated that in the political programme recently adopted by the Koumingtang were included the abolition of foreign control in China, the abrogation of unjust agreements with foreign powers, the repudiation of the loans made to the Peking Government, and that foreign powers were to return their concessions.

What had happened in the intervening 18 months to lead to this result?

The Soviets had lost no time in carrying out the decisions of the Fourth Congress. In the middle of 1928 Karakhan, one of their shining lights, had arrived in Peking, where he was given an enthusiastic reception as Russian representative. Only one Chinese statesman, Mr. Wellington Koo, who had been Ambassador in London and Washington, held aloof and viewed Karakhan's proposals with suspicion. According to information culled from French sources this might have proved a serious hindrance to Bolshevik permeation, but for an unrehearsed incident. A bomb was placed in Mr. Koo's house—perhaps by some ardent student—and this noisy argument appears to have convinced Mr. Koo that the proffered right hand of the Red Republic should be grasped.

By May, 1924, an agreement had been signed between the Chinese and Soviet Governments which, apart from putting the working of the Eastern Chinese Railway under the control of Moscow, contains clauses that cannot but be most embarrassing to powers having treaty rights with China. The slight was further accentuated by Karakhan being made an Ambassador, presumably to give him precedence over other Diplomatic Representatives and thus to deprive them of prestige, a serious matter when dealing with Orientals!

This is exactly the aim of the Soviets, who wish to appear as sole champions of Chinese Nationalism to the detriment of other

countries, especially Great Britain, vide the Pravda of 19.10.24.

They realise that to bolsheivise China, with its vast conservative peasantry, would be a long and difficult task, but the fomenting of anti-European and anti-Christian hatred, especially in the seaports where British firms trade, would be comparatively easy. Add to this the reflection that the only certain revenue accruing to the Peking Government and its guarantee for foreign loans is due to the able and efficient Chinese Customs Service, under a British Inspector General and large European as well as Chinese staffs is responsible for the lighting of the coast as well as for the prevention of smuggling, and it will be seen what a deadly blow to the Central Authority would be dealt by an extensive set-back to overseas commerce. If, further, the Soviets can persuade the Chinese to abandon their hitherto admirable qualities of honouring debts and treaties, they will not only do immediate damage to foreign powers, but degrade national virtues and thus pave the way to eventual Bolshevism.

Cables from Shanghai and Canton show that considerable success is attending their efforts. Those pillars of law and order, the Chinese Guilds, will be weakened by the Marxian teaching of feather-headed students. Already the Second Congress of Chinese Labour, representing 450,000 workers, has affiliated with the R.I.L.U. of Moscow. The anti-British forces are encouraged by such telegrams as have recently been sent to the strikers by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the International Federation of Trades Unions, and the strikers have much justification for assuming that our Empire can be flouted.

The boycott of British goods will follow, our China trade will be in danger of vanishing, and thousands more in this country will be thrown out of work. The British Navy has been reduced below the margin of safety, and there are too many other dangers facing the Empire nearer home for us to contemplate with equanimity the despatch of more cruisers to the Far East.

But, of course, "Trade follows the Flag," and if we are to be considered as of little account

overseas we must face the alternative. Less work and more discontent will render easier the task of the enemies and traitors within our gates.

The upheaval in China is primarily directed against us by the wire-pullers of Communism, who show marvellous continuity of policy and purpose in all their manifested actions.

They aim at the weakening of our material and moral forces, whether at home or abroad, as a preliminary to a general revolutionary upheaval in East and West.

What is to be done under the circumstances, seeing that it is not safe further to weaken the loyal armed forces at the disposal of the Government in England in order to cope with the situation in Eastern waters?

Only one course is practicable. As the heart of the Empire is threatened let us deal with the trouble here in our midst.

We know that the Soviet Government is planning and ceaselessly working for our downfall, that under cover of friendly diplomatic relations it is fomenting every form of revolutionary activity here in Great Britain, and that the evil effect of its activities is so great that we are unable to protect our interests overseas. The Soviet Authorities have made no secret of their intentions, therefore for us to treat them as a friendly Power is not only idiotic, but contemptible.

Let us clear them and their henchmen neck and crop out of this country, without further delay. If they cannot bring about a revolution in England their cause is lost, and they know it. Therefore, by firm action now, before it is too late, we can root the evil thing out.

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Let every Fascist in the country raise his or her voice in persistent demand that this elementary and common-sense step be taken, and let our Government see that, if they will do their plain duty in this matter, they can count on the enthusiastic support of the vast majority of the population. **R B. D. Blakeney**

**A Correction By
The Editor-In-Chief**

In the Bulletin report of my speech at Portsmouth on June 3rd, I have been described as "President and Founder of the British Fascists".

I have not the distinction of being the founder, and am sorry for the oversight

"Honour to whom honour is due," and in this case it belongs to Miss Lintorn-Orman.

R. B. D. Blakeney

**The Government's Attitude
To Bolshevik Propaganda
Abrogation of Authority.
By A Casual Correspondent**

THE recent announcement of the Army Council that it had decided against officers and other ranks of the Regular Army joining the British Fascists because it deemed membership of that movement, or other similar organisation, to be contrary to the spirit of King's Regulations, is by far the most significant political event in this country for many generations, and is a direct challenge to the English people.

The paragraph of the Regulations which the Army Council apparently consider would be contravened in spirit by officers and other ranks joining the British Fascists reads:-

"An officer or soldier is forbidden to institute meetings, or to institute or take part in demonstrations for party or political purposes in barracks, quarters, camps, or their vicinity. No officer or soldier on full pay is allowed to address meetings or demonstrations held for party or political purposes, unless he is an adopted candidate for a Parliamentary constituency."

I believe that I am right in saying that this is the first occasion on which the Army Council has considered it necessary or advisable for a ruling of this nature to be made, although it would seem to me that if the spirit of this Regulation is broken simply by obtaining membership of the British Fascists, it is equally contravened by those who have obtained membership of the Conservative, Liberal or Socialist Parties, to say nothing of the Communist Party or Free Masonry. But although the declared objects of the British Fascist movement at the present time would not appear to justify the Army Council in signalling this movement out as being something different from other political or social organisations in the country, it is in my opinion perfectly logical for the Army Council to have taken the action it has taken, having regard to the democratic system of government this country enjoys, for the mere existence of a movement calling itself "Fascist" is, in itself, a challenge to the system, although the vast majority of Fascists in this country do not think so, not having thought the thing out.

For this reason I am glad that the Army Council has taken the action it has taken, for it should stimulate the thinking processes of Fascists and make them realise the vital necessity for a Fascist movement and the true objects and aims which such a movement must have.

On March 3rd last, a debate took place in the House of Commons on a motion of Mr. G. Peto (Frome, U.) calling attention to subversive propaganda in Great Britain and the Empire. His motion was, "That this House strongly condemns the revolutionary propaganda which is being carried on in Great Britain and the Empire by Communists and others, and will support the Government in any action necessary to suppress it."

Mr. Peto made a short speech in support of his motion in which he said that he had visited the Communist headquarters in London and "found it a large and expensive shop, well stocked with literature, most of which was written by foreigners." He went on to say that he did not consider that the sale of the literature would pay for its printing, let alone support the shop, and he recalled the

statement of the Home Secretary that it was known that Russian money subsidised British Communism. He was followed by Sir F. Nelson (Stroud, U.), who seconded the motion, and who said that he had filled a position in India which enabled him to claim a special knowledge of the aims and methods of Communist propaganda in that country.

It was of two kinds, he said, one aimed at the complete destruction of British rule in the Empire, and the other a more localised type aimed at the abolition of British ideals in India. He considered the whole object of the Communists in India was to destroy British rule there and in the Colonies, and their methods were increasing heavily the heritage of responsibility which rested on the shoulders of those who endeavoured to govern the British Empire. Mr. Scurr (Mile End, Lab.) moved an amendment:

"That this House, recognising that the ordinary process of law is sufficient to deal with acts of violence, declines to assent to any proposals which would prevent any subject of the British Crown, in any part of the Empire, from advocating any political or economic change, declare that freedom of speech is the inalienable right of every British subject, and holds that the rapid and sympathetic redress of grievances is the method whereby violence in deed and propaganda is rendered useless." In support of his amendment, Mr. Scurr said that one of the most priceless possessions of this country and the Empire was absolute freedom of speech and the right to advocate any political or economic change, no matter how absurd it might be. Labour members were determined to use the whole of the constitutional machinery of this country to bring about a revolution. Revolution was not insurrections and riots, which were absolutely useless. The revolution for which the Labour members stood, he concluded by saying, was a revolution in the minds of the people.

Amongst other speakers, Mr. Wheatley gave an exposition of his views, and was candid enough to conclude with this confession: "I am not going to shelter myself by saying that I think our social system will be reformed in time to enable us to escape without violence." The debate was wound up by Earl Winterton,

replying on behalf of the Government, who said that this subversive propaganda was no new feature in the life of this country or in Europe.

The man who believed in the overthrow of the existing basis of society, but rejected force, he went on to say, was placed in a pathetically impossible position, for he was glad to see the achievement, but he detested the means taken. Such a man had a conscientious objection to violence, and in some cases lacked the physical courage to use an automatic bomb. The position of a great many people in this country who quite genuinely believed in the early stages of the Russian Revolution was that they were thoroughly sickened with it to-day, for they had to admit that what they had always advocated had been obtained by a method which was abhorrent to them, as to every decent minded person. It was the duty of any Government, Earl Winterton went on to say, to protect the country against complete changes of the existing order of society achieved by other than constitutional means. In the opinion of some hon. gentlemen, free speech meant liberty to advocate the breaking of the law by violence. Speaking generally, he asserted, there was no country in the world which had been or was now more tolerant in the matter of free speech than this country. What the Government had to consider was the action to be taken against those who would overthrow by means resulting in widespread bloodshed and misery the existing order. At this stage certain of the Opposition members very appropriately asked, "What about Carson?" Earl Winterton went on to say that he was convinced that if Communists statements and threats were even more widely known than they were today the reaction in favour of stability in the country would be even greater. He concluded by saying that where the law was broken and where violent speech was translated either into violent action or attempted violent action, the Government would act as it was its bounden duty to do.

That is a debate which, it seems to me makes the position perfectly clear. Mr. Scurr slated that the object of the Bolshevik propaganda was to bring about a revolution, not insurrections and riots, but a revolution in the

minds of the people, and Earl Winterton replied on behalf of the Government that it only became a matter for government interference when violent speech was translated into violent action or attempted violent action.

The majority of Fascists will, I am sure, thoroughly disagree with this definition of their responsibility on the part of the Government. They will look to the Government to exert its authority in the suppression of lying and misleading statements and the dissemination of false doctrines subversive of the Christian principles upon which our civilisation is founded. Many of them know the inevitable consequence of such an abdication of authority on the part of a government, having the guidance of actual instances in recent times in Russia, in Hungary, in Bavaria, where the election of such liberals as Kerensky and Karolyi, who did not believe in authority, to positions of authority led to them handing over the authority to Jewish Anarchists—Lenin, Trotsky, Bela Kun, Kdr̄t Eisner, etc.—with what dreadful results we know.

And it is not only in this country that the Government is abdicating one of the first principles of government. On March 31, Lord Olivier raised the matter of a Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance Of Bengal, India, and in the course of his remarks, speaking of the Ordinance, he said, "It was very carefully and precisely agreed that the Ordinance should not aim at any kind of political activity, whether that activity might be described as seditious or revolutionary or as likely to disturb the public tranquillity or not. It was to be carefully guarded so as to apply only to the commission of acts of violence specified in the Indian Penal Code." The Earl of Birkenhead, in the course of his reply, referring to the case of 27 Bengal terrorists who had been confined under a Regulation of the Ordinance, said: "He had satisfied himself that none of these men was arrested for the purpose of restraining political activities, however extreme, but because of their connection with conspiracies to commit crimes of violence or to collect arms and explosives for such purposes." Lord Birkenhead's whole speech made it clear that

the attitude of the Government to propaganda which is subversive of the existing order, but which does not directly incite to immediate violence, carried on in India is just what it is to similar propaganda in this country, i.e., it does not consider itself entitled to interfere.

It is not generally recognised by what might be called the Fascist element in the country that this attitude on the part of the Government is a perfectly logical one, necessarily following on the deposition of all authority in the State other than the Cabinet and the House of Commons, which are said to derive their authority directly from the majority of the people. That is the idea of democracy. It began with the idea that the majority of the people must necessarily choose the right course in any matter if the decision was left to them, but that having been shown by experience to be false, it is now upheld by the claim that in any case every man is entitled to choose for himself just what he does want one way or another. In both these cases the true Fascist is opposed to the claims put forward. The source of the Bolshevik doctrines, the extent to which money is being spent on the spreading of those doctrines, and the nature of the methods used to obtain the support of ignorant people for those doctrines are too well known to the real Fascist for him to be misled into thinking that the doctrines themselves are necessarily right, simply because a voting majority of his fellow countrymen have been misled into saying so. And the idea that every man is a law unto himself is rank anarchy on the face of it.

Editorial Note

In order that there should be no confusion in the minds of our readers that the recent ruling of the Army Council applies only to officers of the Regular Forces, the following reply to a direct question is published for general information.

110/General/3907 (A. G. 3.)
THE WAR OFFICE, LONDON,
S.W.1.

15th April, 1925.

Sir, reference to your letter, dated 1st April, 1925, relative to the British Fascists, I am

commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the provisions of paragraph 507, King's Regulations, do not apply to the Territorial Army unless embodied. When embodied officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army will not be permitted to take part in any activities of the British Fascists.

Officers of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, and Officers the Special Reserve, now termed the Militia, would, in the event of their being recalled to service, also become subject to the King's Regulations.

I am,

Sir, Your obedient Servant, (Signed) B. B. CUBITT.

Brig.-Gen. R. B. Blakeney, C.M.G., D. S. O. ,
President, British Fascists, 70
Elm Park Gardens, S.W.10.

The above renders the position of officers in the Territorial Army or Reserve plain in so far as joining the British Fascists is concerned.

Territorials are not liable to be called out in aid of the Civil Power, and the contingency of Civil War has not been taken into account so far.

But were the Red Foxes to bring about a state of Civil War in this country, every patriotic citizen would have to defend our civilisation, so it would not matter if he belonged to the Territorials or Army Reserve, in either case he would have to serve in the common cause. Until then his experience and energy may, and probably will, be invaluable in helping to organise the Fascist movement.

Correspondence.

Help The Fascist Bulletin

To the Editor of The Fascist Bulletin

Sir,—All new movements require to be made known in order that they may swell and increase.

Publicity is our method, and as, unlike those who are against us, we need not work in the

dark, I suggest that those of us who can should take in, say, half a dozen copies of *The Fascist Bulletin* weekly and place the copies not personally required in places where men meet, or hand them to villagers. etc.—Yours, etc., **G. F. H. Parsons, Engineer Captain, R.N. The "Thatched Cottage", Midford, nr. Bath,**

Policy of Free Work

To the Editor of *The Fascist Bulletin*

Dear Mr. Editor,—As an old Trade Unionist in the mining industry, may I beg space in *The Fascist Bulletin* to give my views on the housing problem and suggest what in my opinion, based on over 30 years' experience, would be beneficial especially in overcoming the stagnation of to-day: .Many years I have spent in my life in working under the "piece-work system," or, as modernly known, "payment by results".- there used to be in the days before the late war a common phrase in the trade, viz., "A house a day and a street in a week", that was not an illusion; it was a fact. Under the agreed conditions then prevailing, one used to see that carried out, and the men engaged in doing it were never happier than at that time. The slacker to-day, when one speaks of this, immediately shrieks—"Slavery!" "Sweating!" and any other epithet his disordered brain suggests.

One can find many men to-day who will justify my statement that we worked hard and

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conscientiously in those days, and what is more there were no grouser wasters and slackers then; there was no room for them, they couldn't live under those conditions, simply because they would have been recognised for what they were worth, and that is nothing.

Now, Sir, a return to that condition must certainly be for the best, and on top of it you would eliminate the agitator, who obstructs progress and does no work; there would be no room for that parasite in industry. I know by living and working with men in the building trade especially that the majority, and a large majority, are anxious for an opportunity to show their worth, ready to take their coats off and get right down to hard work. In British Fascism we have many men in the building industry, and they will bear with me I know, so here is an opportunity for our members to show the nation that we are capable of bringing about the destruction of that canker, Communism, for the very reason that we are men who get right there, where it is, and are also determined, by our experiences of this destroying influence, to crush it once and for all.—Yours, etc., **John P. O'malley.**

Disillusioned Reds.

To the Editor of *The Fascist Bulletin.*

Sir,—Why is it that Messrs. Lansbury, Pollitt and Co. do not go to live in Russia, if they consider it a Utopia? I am sure they would not be missed.

Emma Goldman went, she saw, and she came back. Bill Haywood, Industrial Worker of the World, went, and the following extract from the *Calgary Herald* of a recent date, gives this Red's opinion of Russia.

Exit Bill Haywood. Bill Haywood, exile, is the hero of a new story. A tramp, ragged and starving, appeared at a Near East orphanage in Armenia. "I am Bill Haywood, and I'm not a Bolshevik anymore," he said; "Bolshevist Russia isn't a white man's country; I wish I'd never left Leavenworth. I'm begging my way from Moscow to Constantinople. If I can't find work, I'm going back to the United States, I'm hungry and homesick."

When last seen the man without a country was limping away through a mountain snowstorm.—Yours, etc., **Harold B. Horn.**

The President at Bognor Necessity for Fascist Organisation Explained

THE aims and objects of the organisation were explained at a public meeting organised by the Bognor Branch of the British Fascists, at the Picturedrome Hall, on Thursday, June 4th.

Mr. G. W. Cutts (Divisional Officer for Bognor) presided, and was supported by the President, Brig. Gen, R. B. D. Blakeney, D.S.O., Capt. Goring and ex-Sergt. Tribe, M.M.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Arthur Gilligan regretting his inability to be present, and expressed himself perfectly in favour of the views of Fascism.

Continuing, Mr. Cutts said the movement had been subjected to a great deal of criticism in the local press. They welcomed criticism, providing it was constructive, but most of the comments he referred to were abusive. He emphasised that the British Fascists were not strike breakers, nor did they desire to usurp the duties' of the military forces. Their sole object being to render every assistance possible to the Government to crush revolutionary forces. It was utterly absurd to say that this organisation was a provocative one; it would be just as nonsensical to say that a drunken hooligan would be more disorderly because he knew that a policeman was round the corner.

Ex-Sergt. Tribe pointed out that to be a true Fascist one must first become a true patriot, for a Fascist must be a supporter of his country and a deadly enemy of the Communist, whose sole object was the breaking up of the British Empire. He also emphasised that if the movement was to be successful, individual differences would have to be put aside.

General Blakeney, in the course of his address, and speaking of aliens, said that foreigners in many cases went first to Ireland, assumed such names as O'Grady, and came from there into England. Quite lately he had also noticed advertisements, issued by the Southern Railway, on trips to Boulogne without passports. It was quite easy for a man desirous of introducing another into this country, to do so by taking one of these trips, but with two tickets instead of one, his friend using the return half of the other ticket.

The President pointed out that should such a calamity as revolution overtake us, the police would be quite unable to cope with the trouble alone and would require organised support. It was there that the British Fascists would prove themselves indispensable.

When question time arrived, Mr. Lindon Derry asked, " as a patriotic Englishman myself, I should like to ask General Blakeney why it is that the British Press does not take up your cause? " The General replied that slowly but surely both the public and the Press were taking an intelligent interest, and the national newspapers would no doubt eventually take more decided steps.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, Capt. Goring urged everybody to bring new members, in order that eventually they could help the Government to move for the betterment of the land.

LONDON AREA NEWS.

Teddington. Twickenham & Hampton.

Mr. D. C. Harward (Troop Leader) gave an address on the aims of the Fascist movement at a meeting held in the Fairfax Hall, Fairfax Road, Teddington, on Tuesday evening, when large number of the local supporters of the Fascist movement were present. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Harward stated that the Communists were attempt-bring about the destruction of the British Empire, because the Bolsheviks realised that the only means by which they could feel sure of maintaining their hold upon Russia was by achieving a world-wide revolution. The British Empire

was the greatest bulwark against Bolshevism that civilisation possessed, said Mr. Harward. That was why the executive committee of the Third International of Moscow voted March, 1924 a sum of £18,000, and on expenditure of £7,000 a month for the purposes of Bolshevik propaganda in England. British Fascists were out to prevent this alien interference with to-day they stood in a united body of men and women whose slogan was "Britain for the British."

A concert was given during the evening, the programme of which contained something to suit all tastes, and every item was received with prolonged applause.

New Cross St Brockley

The above command held the last dance of the season at the Lewisham Dance Lounge on St. George's Day. The hall was full and many were turned away. Spot dance prizes were kindly presented by Miss L. Reeder. During the interval the District Commander, C. E. S. Woodcock, spoke on the British Fascists in S.E. 4 and 14, paying tribute to the men in whose honour the memorial was that day unveiled in Belgium. He thanked Miss Reeder for the use of the hall, which he realized was a great concession.

Wimbledon (S. W. 19)

On April 29 last this district held a very successful dance for members and their friends, over fifty people being present. During the interval, the District Officer gave a short address, pointing out how Communism was spreading throughout Europe, and explaining the work of the Fascist movement in this country; about a dozen new members were afterwards enrolled.

After a very enjoyable evening, the dance was brought to a close about midnight by the singing of the National Anthem.

Bury St. Edmunds Fascists and The King's Birthday Telegram of Loyalty

On Wednesday, June 3rd, the Bury Branch of the British Fascists sent the following telegram to His Majesty the King:-

"The Bury St. Edmund's Branch of the British Fascists humbly beg to congratulate your Majesty on the occasion of your Majesty's 60th birthday, and to respectfully tender our unswerving loyalty. —Secretary."

A telegram was received from His Majesty's Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, conveying the King's gratitude to the Bury Fascists for their loyal sentiments.

British Fascism in Buenos Aires

The phenomenal growth of British Fascism is by no means confined to the British Isles. Indeed it may almost be spoken of as "world-wide," for to-day, just over two years, we can boast of branches in every part of the Empire.

News of the latest addition comes from as far afield as Buenos Aires! Here the movement has made an excellent start under the command of Mr. J. H. Petter, of 511. Cangallo, Buenos Aires. There is already a substantial nucleus established, and enrolments are coming in splendidly.

The Old Flag

The following parody of the "Red Flag" has proved very effective, and I recommend those who know the tune "Maryland," to which the "Red Flag" is sung, to try the effect of the parody on Socialists and Communists:

We'll keep the Old Flag flying here;
We'll keep the Red Flag dying here.
Those Communists look mighty queer,
And Trotsky wears a nasty leer.
The Flag's the symbol of our land,
A sign that foes can understand;
And while it floats we shall be free
From conscript labour devilry.

Herbert Moore Pim. June 11th, 1925

Notice to All British Fascists

A Circular has been sent to all Areas calling for a Levy of at least sixpence per member. It was explained that many could afford far more than the sum named. The Levy was for Headquarters expenses.

Except in a very few instances this money has not been forthcoming, which chews bad organisation. Every Unit Leader should be held responsible for collecting this from the members of his Unit, and the money [collected remitter] without delay by his Area Headquarters to **G.H.Q. R. B. D. Blakeney, President**

Special Fund for Headquarters. Conditional Offer from Colonel Morton.

To the Editor of The Fascist Bulletin

Sir,—I hope that others of my comrades in the Fascists will see that the appeal, recently made by our President, for funds, will not be in vain. For we are apparently the only organisation which will help our Empire in the hour of need against those who are doing their best, supported by large sums of money, to dismember it.

Though only 6d a head has been asked for, I, though hard up, am sending now to G.H.Q. 1 on condition that 19 others will give a similar amount.

I suggest through your columns, that others do the same, whether starting in £1, 10/-, 5/- or smaller sums, or to those of us who can afford to do so let the initial sum be £100. For I am perfectly certain that we, the ordinary law-abiding British citizens are not going to allow any extremist of any kind to run the affairs of our Empire, be they foreign or home-made fanatics. **Yours etc., E. R. Morton. London 12.6.25.**

Note by the President

This is an excellent idea, and I hope that not only will the 19 others be found at once, or rather 18, as I will put up £1 to second Col. Morton, but that the list will not close at £20.

This is Ascot week, and many people who can afford to go there might very well subscribe something to our funds by way of insurance!
R. B. D. Blakeney.

List of Subscribers

Col. E. R. Morton	£1 0 0
Brig.-Gen. R.B.D. Blakeney	£1 0 0
Commander W. L. Stewart.	£1 0 0
Mr. C. H. Sarsby	£1 0 0

Garden Party in London for Headquarters Fund

A Garden Party has been arranged to take place on July 18th, from 3.30 to p.m., at 28, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.8, in aid of G.H.Q. Funds. There will be a musical programme and teas at 1s. Admission free by ticket, which are obtainable from **130, Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6.**

Garden Party at Rudloe Park, Box

On June 13th, Captain and Mrs. A. Montgomery Campbell gave a garden party in the charming grounds of Rudloe Park, Box, Wiltshire. About 130 people were present to hear General Blakeney, who delivered a most instructive address.

Major R. Long presided, and was supported by Mr. G. Wilbram and Colonel M. Richards (O.C. British Fascists in Bath), and among those present were the Earl and Countess

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abolished, complete liberation of the proletariat is impossible."

Communism in India. Continuous Propaganda Against British Rule.

The Soviet Government, writes a Russian correspondent of the Statesman, notwithstanding its official pledges and assurances to abstain from fomenting sedition in the Colonies and Dominions, is still openly continuing its campaign for the organisation of revolution in India. A little book by a certain Jhanghiz Magheiff, entitled "*India Under the British Yoke*," was issued a few weeks ago by the Soviet State Publishing Department, and copies are offered for sale in London by the Information Section of the Soviet Trade Delegation there.

In this book frank admissions are made as to the part which Russian Communists are to play "in the pending Indian rising against the English."

In a preface, A. Tieval, one of the chief officials of the Indian Department of the Communist Internationale, writes:

"Those for whom Comrade Machieff's book is destined—the members of the Russian Young Communist League, who in the very near future will be called upon to make their active assistance in the national movement of the Indian people a matter of real policy—will find in this work valuable data regarding India's struggle for liberty, and British efforts to keep India under her yoke."

The book itself was written, according to its author, "at the request of the Political Enlightenment Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party for Young Communist Propagandist Training Centres." Issued at the expense of the Soviet Government, and bearing its official imprint, it informs us that: "The Communist Internationale and Russian Communist Party regard the work of national liberation of India as extremely important, and indispensable for the success of the world social revolution. As long as British oppression of India is not

Devil's Work of Communism - Roman Catholic Bishop's Denunciation

"The Catholic Church condemns Communism," said the Right Rev. John Toner, Bishop of Dunkeld, addressing over 2,000 Roman Catholic young men in Dundee yesterday, at the conclusion of a big open-air demonstration.

He went on to say that no Roman Catholic could support Communism. The Church would not tolerate it. They had learned what Communism was in practice, and they read every day of the lamentable conditions produced by it in Russia.

They read of outrage, abomination murder, and persecution. The sanctity of marriage was no longer recognised, and it was a crime for priests or ministers to teach religion to anyone under the age of 18.

Obviously anyone who advocated that Devil's work could not find a place in the Roman Catholic Church.

If, as some authorities in the Socialist Party had stated, British Socialism and Russian Communism were the same in principle, if not in practice, that kind of Socialism also came under the Church's condemnation.

All God-fearing working men, whether Catholics or Protestants, should bind themselves together to drive out Bolshevism and bring their party back to its old place of honour, and thus the great problems of to-day could be effectively tackled. —*Daily Record*.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EX-SERVICE MAN (Navy) Boxing Instructor, wants job; willing to do anything. Active Service, 1905-1915 R.N. Invalided. 1915-1918 Merchant Service.—Apply, "Fascisti Bulletin" Office.

The Movement in The Provinces

Bury

At the Three Goats' Inn, Bury St. Edmund's on Thursday evening, Capt. C. W. Breadmore (District Officer) presided at a meeting, supported by Company Officer H. C. Leech, Messrs. W. C. Pell. E. E. Goldsmith, E. Loades, L. L. Thomas, and T. G. Gough (Staff Officers), with the Hon. Secretary (Mr. C. Linstead), who presented his report. They were fortunate in having the support of the Mayor, who attended the recent dance, and presented the prizes. His Worship also gave an effective speech, which was much appreciated.

Besides Mr. C. W. Breadmore as District Officer, and Mr. H. C. Leech (Company Officer), Mr. E. Loades was assistant secretary, Mr. E. E. Goldsmith transport officer, Mr. W. C. Pell propaganda officer, Mr. L. L. Thomas treasurer, and Mr. T. G. Gough troop leader, who was thanked for presenting the branch with its original flag, and for his general assistance.

Coventry

The Coventry Branch of the British Fascists held its first annual dinner at the Craven Arms Hotel, on Tuesday, May 5, the company including Admiral Armstrong (Headquarter's Council, London), Alderman Lee, Alderman Wyles, Mr. J. W. Parker (Group Commander), and Mr. A. Kirby Hewlett (Organising Secretary).

In proposing the toast of Admiral Armstrong, Alderman Lee referred to the growth of Fascism in Coventry and England. Their motto "King and Country," which was a glorious ideal and one worth fighting for, and he was pleased to be associated with the movement. Communism was of no use in any country, and their movement was for its suppression and for Constitutional Government.

Admiral Armstrong, responding, said it was a pleasure to see the movement so strong, but

he could assure them it was badly wanted. The danger of Communism was very real.

Alderman Wyles, responding to the toast of "The Vice: Presidents," first of all referred to a visit to London, where, he said, he met some of the greatest patriots this country has known.

Mr. Kirby Hewlett, responding to the toast of his health, said Fascists had no quarrel with Labour. Thirty per cent of the members were working men—men who worked with their hands. Consequently they could not say they were against Labour, but unfortunately at the present time Labour was rather inclined to run off the rails. Trades' Unions in themselves fulfilled a very useful function, but they were not in many cases being led by men who had the country at heart. The Fascist movement was formed to fight, Communism, whose idea was to bring about a revolution by a series of strikes, leading up to a general strike. To do this they said, "We must capture the trades' unions." Consequently Communists had endeavoured, with some success, to capture the executive positions of the trade unions. Fascists must be organised, because Communists relied upon an organised minority upsetting our unorganised majority. To-day there was too much loose talk about internationalism. They wanted nationalism, and as Fascists they stood for an imperial policy and for the Empire.

Hull

Singular success attended the first annual whist drive and dance of the Hull Branch of the British Fascisti, held on Tuesday night in the Balmoral Room, Metropole Hall.

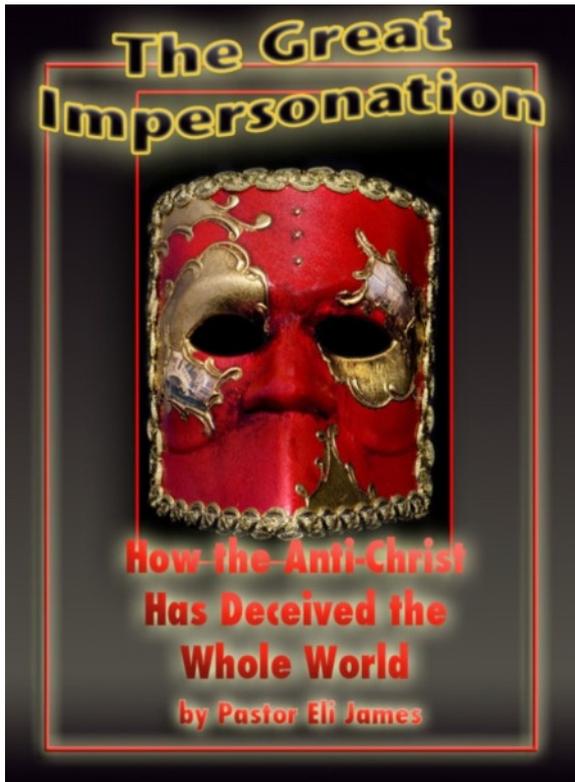
It was a most enjoyable function, attended by nearly 300 people, a number of whom participated in the whist, the following being the successful competitors:

Gentlemen-1, Mr. B. Faudel (clock); 2, Mr. Winter (silver cigarette case); 3, Mr. F. E. Curtis (clock); consolation, Mr. H. Jackson (box of cigarettes).

Ladies-1, Miss Dunstan (pair of silver vases); 2, Mrs. Winter (cake stand); 3, Mrs. Dahle (basket of fruit); consolation prize, Mrs. Pagan (box of chocolates). The prizes were presented by Mrs. Kirby Hewlett,

assisted by Miss Kitchen, commander of the local Women's Unit.

The local commander, Mr. T. Sumpton, gave a short address on the aims of the Fascist movement, and appealed for recruits. In response a fair number of new members were enrolled. The dance programme was extremely enjoyable, Manley's Orchestra supplying the music. The M.C.s for whist were Messrs. A. E. Frank and E. L. Jackson, and for dancing Capt, A. Crowther



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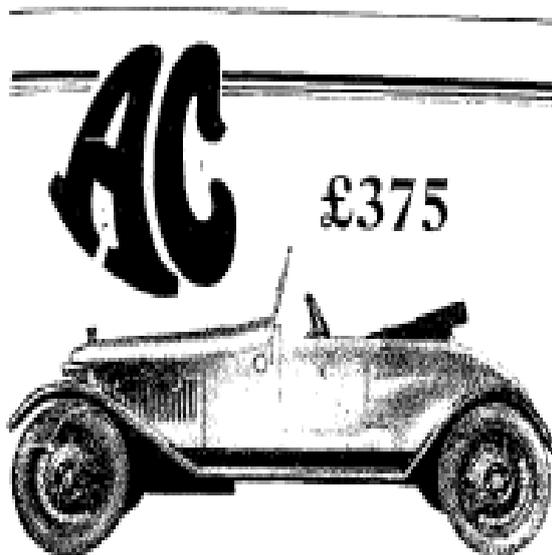
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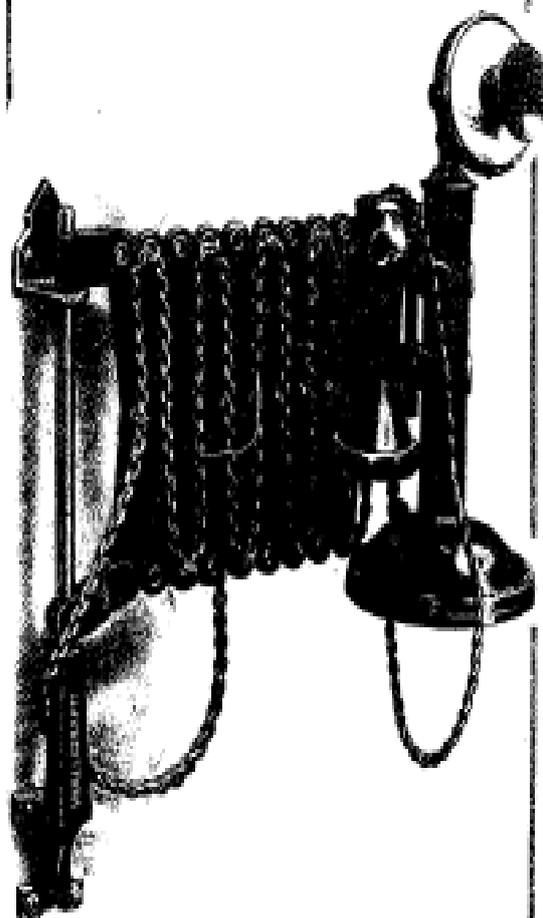
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